

WEEKLY GLEANER!

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Egyptian Funeral Custom,

JUDGING THE DEAD.

Numbers of persons, says an author, if they could rise from their graves, and read the tombstones set them by their relations, would not believe that they were in them. For not only is the old dictum true, "*vult populus decipi*" the populus want to be deceived, but history tells us, they want to deceive.

The abuse of ascribing virtues to the dead which they never deserved, was the topic of many a pen.

However, that this was not the case among all nations, will appear from the following which we copy from *Wilkinson's Egypt*:

The Egyptians deserve recommendation of having been true in this respect, and of having practised a custom which could not have failed to exercise a healthy influence on their whole lives, and the recital of which will be the subject of the following item:

The coffin or mummy case was then "carried forth," and deposited in the hearse, drawn upon a sledge to the sacred lake of the nome. Here it was that the most extraordinary ceremony, recorded in history, took place. Before the body was allowed to cross the river, which crossing was the symbol (sign, image) of the souls passing from this world to the regions of the blessed soul, it had to be judged. The manner in which this was done, was as follows:

Arrived at the sacred lake, the coffin was placed in the *baris*, or consecrated boat of the dead, towed by a larger one furnished with sails and oars, and having frequently a spacious cabin, which in



Funeral Boat, or Baris.



Conveying the mummies on a sledge to the closet in which they were kept, after the services had been performed to them. The priest is pouring oil over them. On the altar are three vases of oil, cakes, a basket of grases, and some other things (which were indistinct from being much defaced). Below are two glass bottles of wine. Even this serious subject the Egyptian artists could not refrain from their love of caricature; and one of the mummies is falling down upon the priest, who supports it with his hands.

company with other sailing boats carrying the mourners and all those things appertaining to the funeral, (see Cut).

It frequently happened that the deceased, with his wife, if dead at the time of his funeral, was represented seated under a canopy in lieu of the coffin. Before him stood an altar laden with offerings; and a priest, opening a long roll of papyrus, read aloud the funeral ritual, and an account of his good deeds, "in order to show to Osiris† and the Assessors the extent of his piety and justice during his life."

Notice having been previously given to the judges, and a public announcement made of the appointed day, forty-two judges were placed in a semicircle, near the banks of the lake, the boat was brought up, provided expressly for the occasion, under the direction of a boatman called, in the Egyptian language, *Charon*; and it is from hence, says Diodorus, "that the fable of Hades is said to be derived, which Orpheus introduced into Greece."

"When the boat was ready for the reception of the coffin, it was lawful for any person who thought proper to bring for-

ward an accusation against the deceased. If it could be proved that he had led an evil life, the judges declared accordingly, and the body was deprived of the accustomed sepulture; but if the accuser failed to establish what he had advanced, he was subject to the heaviest penalties. When there was no accuser, or when the accusation had been disproved, the relations ceased from their lamentations, and pronounced encomiums on the deceased. They did not enlarge upon his descent, as is usual among the Greeks, for they hold that all the Egyptians are equally noble; but they related his early education and the course of his studies; and then praising his piety and justice, his temperance, and the other virtues he possessed, they supplicated the gods below, to receive him as a companion of the pious. This announcement was received by the assembled multitude with acclamations; and they joined in extolling the glory of the deceased, who was about to remain for ever with the virtuous in the regions of Hades. The body was then taken by those who had family catacombs already prepared, and placed in the repository allotted to it."

When the boats reached the other side of the lake, the yards were lowered to the top of the cabin, and all those engaged in the ceremony left them and proceeded to the tomb, from which they appear to have returned by land, without recrossing the lake.

The procession went in the same order to the tomb, at which the priest offered a sacrifice, with incense and libation, the women still continuing their lamentations, united with prayers and praises of the deceased.

"Some," continues the historian, "who were not possessed of catacombs, constructed a new apartment for the purpose in their own house, and set the coffin upright against the firmest of the walls; and the same was done with the bodies of those who had been debarred the rites of burial on account of the accusation brought against them, or in consequence of debts, they or their sons had contracted. These last, however, if their children's children happened to be prosperous, were released from the impediments of their creditors, and at length received the ceremony of a magnificent burial. It was, indeed, most solemnly established in Egypt that parents and ancestors should have a more marked token of respect paid them by their family, after they had been transferred to their everlasting habitations. Hence originated the custom of depositing the bodies of their deceased parents as pledges for the payment of borrowed money, those who failed to redeem those pledges being subject to the heaviest disgrace, and deprived of burial after their own death."

The grief of those who were not admitted to the rites of burial, were excessive.

It is true that the duration of this punishment was limited according to the extent of the crimes of which the accused had been guilty; and when the devotion of friends, aided by liberal donations in the service of religion, and the influential prayers of the priests, had sufficiently softened the otherwise inexorable nature of the gods, the period of the state of purgatory was doubtless shortened; and Diodorus shows that grandchildren, who had the means and inclination, might avail themselves of the same method of satisfying their creditors and the gods.

The form of the ritual read by the priest in pronouncing the acquittal of the dead is preserved in the tombs usually at the entrance passage, in which the deceased is made to enumerate all the sins forbidden by the Egyptian law, and to assert his innocence of each. They are supposed by Champollion, the French archaeologist, to amount to forty-two, being equal in number to the assessors

†The abode of the departed.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

New Rates of Postage.

The Postmaster General has lately issued a new table of instructions to Postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce or under, to Great Britain in 24 cents.

Ditto to any part of Germany, by closed mail, 30 cents.

Ditto to most parts of Germany by the British line direct, 15 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to Germany via France, 21 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to any part of France, or Algeria, 15 cents.

Pre-payment optional in all cases.

The rates of letters to Canada, and the other British North American provinces, 10 cents, prepayment optional.

The following instructions in regard to printed matter will be useful to our readers.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American provinces, or published in those provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly postage rates of the United States, to and from the line, which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient, printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Whence came that voice?

(Continued from No. 43, p. 339.)

We promised our readers to try a solution of the strange revival of memory of Mr. George, one of those saved from the wreck of the *Central America*, while exposed to the mercy of the waves. He heard a voice calling to his conscience and consciousness a fact which he taught time had effaced from the tablets of his heart. We have already anticipated our opinion, and stated the opinion of Abercrombie. We will give a few more instances of such facts under similar circumstances, from which it will be clear that on the transition from this to the future life which, as we have showed in our last number, is, in some manner, a state of dreaming, we see our whole embodied life open before us, and have a full view of all our past thoughts, deeds and their motives, painted in more vivid colors than ever we see them in this life, in which our consciousness is daubed over by the gross matter in which we are ensheathed; and that we thus carry our history with us in our future state to our honour or our disgrace.

We quote the instances from the Spiritual Telegraph. The cases are authenticated, and we have the testimony of the best men in corroboration of such facts:

Mr. W. J. Bauer, a well known gentleman of New-York, whose word will in no case be doubted by his acquaintances, has experienced the following curious fact: While riding rapidly on horseback several years ago, near the city of Philadelphia, he turned his head to inspect a curious inscription on a banner which he saw by the side of the street. While his attention was thus diverted from his horse, the latter stumbled and threw him over his head. The ground upon which he was about to fall being hard and stony, he fully expected to be killed, and with this apprehension strongly impressed upon his mind, and while he was passing from the horse to the ground, every incident, even to the most minute, which had occurred from his infancy to that moment, stood out before his mind with all the vividness of its original occur-

rence. Even the most insignificant acts that he had performed, and words that had been spoken to him by others, were now recalled—the events all appearing in their proper order of succession, and without the slightest jumbling or confusion; and after this memory picture had been completed up to that moment, he had time to consider his prospects for the future world, before he struck upon the ground. For cases of this kind, many of which might be related, the reflective reader can not fail to derive an instructive lesson in respect to the constitution of the human soul.

Danger of premature Burials.

We have on former occasions pointed out the danger of a hasty removal of the dead illustrating our warning by some thrilling account of persons who were buried alive. We hear repeat that physicians agree that there is no other sign of actual death but incipient mortification.

And it is dreadful to think how many persons may have been actually buried, hearing every nail that was screwed into their own coffin, and as perfectly aware of the whole ceremony as those who followed them to the grave.

To impress upon our readers the necessity of reform, we give the following facts in addition to those related on former occasions:

Dr. Binns mentions a girl, at Canton, who lay in this state, hearing every word that was said around her, but utterly unable to move a finger. She tried to cry out, but could not and supposed that she was really dead. The horror of finding herself about to be buried at length caused a perspiration to appear on her skin, and she finally revived. She described that she felt that her soul had no power to act upon her body, and that it seemed to be in her body and out of it, at the same time!

Now, this is very much what the somnambulists say: their soul is out of the body, but is still so far in rapport with it, that it does not leave it entirely. Probably magnetism would be the best means of reviving a person from this state.

A Mr. S., who had been some time out of the country, died apparently, two days after his return. As he had eaten of a pudding which his stepmother had made for his dinner with her own hands, people took into their heads she had poisoned him; and, the grave being opened for purposes of investigation, the body was found lying on its face.

One of the most frightful cases extant is that of Dr. Walker, of Dublin, who had so strong a presentiment on this subject, that he had actually written a treatise against the Irish customs of hasty burials. He himself subsequently died, as was believed, of a fever.

His decease took place in the night, and on the following day he was interred. At this time, Mrs. Bellamy, the once-celebrated actress, was in Ireland; and as she had promised him, in the course of conversation, that she would take care he should not be laid in the earth till unequivocal signs of dissolution had appeared, she no sooner heard of what had happened than she took measures to have the grave reopened; but it was, unfortunately, too late; Dr. Walker had evidently revived and had turned upon his side; but life was now quite extinct.

We give one more instance from the Baltimore American. An aged Hebrew woman, the mother of Mr. S. Kann, after a protracted illness, died to all appearances, at the residence of her son in Harrison Street. As usual the body was laid out and otherwise prepared for the service of the grave. A watch was kept during the night according to usual custom, the grave was prepared, the coffin was procured, and friends and relatives the next day assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the dead. She had been pronounced dead by the attending physician, the body was placed in the coffin, and preparations were made to screw down the lid, when one of the members of the family, while bending over the

lifeless form, exclaimed with a shriek that the dead had come to life.

All present immediately gathered around the coffin, and in a moment after the enshrouded corpse-like form rose from her narrow bed, and embraced her children and relatives with all the fervor of renewed life and affection. To all appearances she became convalescent, to the joy of all present, and subsequently, we are informed, partook of food with a healthful zest and appetite. She remained in this condition until the approach of night, when she tottered to the bed, and in a few moments breathed her last. In a hope that the last indication of death was like the former, only a spell or a trance, strong efforts were made for her restoration, but all in vain.

Since the composition of the above, we found the following notice in the New York Tribune of Oct 22nd:

ANOTHER CASE OF "SUSPENDED ANIMATION"—A Mrs. Snyder, residing near McGailesville, Va., one day last week suddenly fell down, apparently dead. The necessary burial clothes were procured, and while her friends were engaged in dressing her in the habiliments of the grave, she politely requested them to wait until she was dead; It is needless to say that her request was cheerfully complied with. She is now rapidly improving.

USE OF TOBACCO BY THE HOTTENTOTS.—Mr. Barrow, in his Travels, speaks of the use made by the hottentots of this plant, for the purpose of destroying snakes: "A Hottentot," says he, "applied some of it from the short end of his wooden tobacco-pipe to the mouth of the snake while darting out his tongue. The effect was instantaneous as an electric shock: with a convulsive motion that was momentary, the snake half untwisted itself, and never stirred more" and the whole animal felt hard and rigid, as if dried in the sun.

GREGARIOUS SPIDERS.—Upon the banks of the Amazon, spiders, which are solitary in Europe and Asia, live in congregated societies of several thousands. Taking possession of a tree, they unite in forming a net entirely over it. When this net is completed, they take their several stations; each secures its own prey without disturbance: each labours for itself; but in case of damage to their net, they all labour to repair it for their general good.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.—"Pray, Mr. Abernethy, what is a cure for the gout?" was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. "Live on sixpence a day and earn it;" was the pithy answer.

NEW GROCERY.
Please oblige me with a call!

J. SALOMONSON

has opened a

FAMILY GROCERY,
Provisions, wines and Liquors.Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,
(between Bush and Sutter Streets.)

Desirous of securing the custom of his numerous acquaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit their confidence.

Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the shortest notice.

Notice to Israelites.

THE undersigned brings to the notice of his numerous friends in Sacramento and elsewhere that he is ready to initiate children into the covenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

Sacramento City, Cor. 6th and Nth Mth HYMAN.
Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

NOTICE.—Parties who desire to have letters written for Synagogues need but apply to me and they will be accommodated at moderate charges. Samples of my Hebrew writing may be seen in both synagogues here.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession, at his office, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B.
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

H. HEZOG Secretary.

Programme
of
Exercises Hebrew Young Men's
Literary Association.

NOVEMBER 8th Debate: Which is the Mightier, the pen or the sword?

L. L. Denney } S. Solomons
E. Denney } B. E. Van Straaten
D. Cohn } A. Hoffman

READINGS—"Fame"—J. M. Raphall.

November 15th. Recitation: Speech of Patrick Henry by Theodore Labatt.—Recitation: Othello's Address to the Senate by B. E. Van Straaten.—Original Essay "Music" by A. Hoffman.—Readings: Selections from Shakespeare by S. Solomons.

November 22d. Debate: Is Religion indispensably necessary for the good order and peace of mankind? by L. Strasser } S. Solomons
D. Cohn } M. Heyman
T. Labatt } Jos. Godchaux

Recitation: "Seven Ages of Man" by B. E. Van Straaten.

Readings: Selections from Byron by J. M. Raphall.
November 29th. Dialogue "The characteristics of four nations" (original) by Hoffman, Heyman Van Straaten L. L. Denney.—Poetical Essay (original) "Nov. 29th 1857" The World by Seixas Solomons.—Recitation: (original) "Honesty" by L. L. Denney.—Reading: Selections "Dante" by L. L. Denney.—Recitation: Speech in the House of Commons by T. Labatt.

December 6th. Poetical Essay (original) "The Times" by W. Weinschenk.—Debate: Was England justified in banishing Napoleon?

M. Heyman } A. Weil
Leon Levell } D. Cohn
Van Straaten } S. Solomons

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.—Dialogue: (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons Van Straaten and Denney. Essay: (original) "Literary attainments" by A. Weil.—Essay (original) Social Intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.—Readings: From Tupper's Philosophy, by T. Labatt.—Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d 1858. Essay (original)
The Past! no more } S. Solomons.
The key to the Future }
The cornerstone to 1858 }

Readings: Miscellaneous Selections by J. M. Raphall.—Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay: Original "The pleasure, hope" by J. Godchaux.—Recitation: "The Greeks" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Denney.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large?"

John } Levy
Solomons } Denney
Labatt } Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphall, Weil and Ellis.—Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell.

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal of women's influence" by S. Solomons.—Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.—Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil.—Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman.—Recitation: Speech in Parliament by T. Labatt.—Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Denney.

January 24th. Debate: Has the discovery of gold in California benefited the world at large?

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E. Levy.

January 31st Lecture: Literary Culture by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered—Recitation: "Speech in U. S. Senate" by Solomons—Recitation: "Foreign languages" by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &c.
D. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

Rabbinical College of Zitomir.

This institute was established by the emperor of Russia in 1847. It counts about 200 students, among whom 47 are crown-pensioners, who are maintained at the expense of the government during their study. For this favor they, in return, have to perform the function of Rabbi or Teacher (according to which station they had qualified themselves) for ten years at a stated salary. The institute has 8 Jewish and as many Christian teachers, a Christian director, and also a general superintendent, and also one Jewish inspector, all salaried by the government. It is divided in seven classes, of which the 3 first are preparatory ones, which are subdivided in three courses. The first course is devoted to the formation of Pedagogues, the other two for Rabbis, who, after having passed the school, have to practise with a Rabbi one year, in order to qualify themselves in dispensing divorces, and *Halizot* (Deut v. 5-10) after which they pass the final examination, and are created Rabbis. The school has already furnished pedagogues, whose blissful exertions in the first and second division are duly acknowledged on all hands.

The following is the Programme

I. For the Theological Department:

1. The Bible, in the lower classes, according to Mendelsohn's translation; in the higher, according to Philipsohn's Bible work.
2. Hebrew Grammar, and Composition.
3. History of the Jews, according to Jost.
4. Mishnah.
5. Gemara with Rashi and Tosephot.
6. *Alphasi, Rosh, Tur, Mai, monidas, Shulchan-aruch, Ha-yeh-adam.*
7. *Morah Nebuchim, Cozri, Hobath-halaboth, Akedah.*

II. Languages and Sciences.

Russian, German, Geography, History Mathematics &c.

Lately the government has granted a sum for the maintenance of a synagogue for the pupils and teachers, for which purpose till now the limited school rooms had to be used. A choir, formed by the pupils and conducted by a teacher of music engaged for that purpose has already been introduced some years ago.

**Prosperous Condition of the Jews
UNDER CHARLEMAGNE.**

In our 42d number p. 322, we had occasion, to allude to the confidence placed in Jews by Alexander of Macedonia, by Charlemagne, and other capacious minds. And in fact, with few exceptions, we always, throughout our history, found relief from oppression, under powerful, great potentates, while petty rulers could rarely afford us rest. The following account from Milman, will be read with interest.

To the flourishing commerce of the Israelites, the extended dominions of Charlemagne opened a wide field; from the ports of Marseille and Narbonnes their vessels kept up a constant communication with the East. In Narbonnes they were so flourishing, that of the two prefects or mayors of the city, one was always a Jew; and as we shall see presently, the most regular and stately part of the city of Lyons was the Jewish quarter. The superior intelligence and education of the Jews, in a period when nobles and kings, and even the clergy, could not always write their names, pointed them out for officers of trust. They were the physicians, the ministers of finance, to nobles and monarchs; and when Charlemagne, either with some secret political design, or from an ostentatious show of magnificence, determined on sending an ambassador to the splendid Caliph, Haroun al Raschid, Europe and Asia beheld the extraordinary spectacle of a Jew, named Isaac, setting forth on his mission, with two Christian Counts.

GREGRARIOUS SPIDERS. Upon the banks of the Amazon, spiders, which are solitary in Europe and Asia, live in congregated societies of several thousands. Taking possession of a

tree, they unite in forming a net entirely over it. When this net is completed, they take their several stations; each secures its own prey without disturbance; each labours for itself; but in case of damage to their net, they labour to repair it for their general good: who died on the road, and conducting the political correspondence between the courts of Aix-la-Chapelle and Bagdad. It cannot be wondered if this embassy gave rise to the wildest speculation in that ignorant age, both as to its objects and its event. It was given out that the Calif granted Judea as free gift to Charlemagne; others limit his generosity to Jerusalem, others to the key of the Sepulchre of Jesus. The secret objects probably never transpired beyond the councils of Charlemagne, but it was known that Isaac returned with presents of a wonderful nature from the East. Among these was an enormous elephant, of such importance that his death is faithfully chronicled by the monkish annalists; apes, a clock, and some rich robes, doubtless of silk. Isaac acquitted himself with such ability, that he was intrusted by his imperial protector with another mission to the same quarter.—

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—In the intercourse of our life we more often please by our faults than our good qualities.

"A man's errors are what render him amiable," says Goethe, in the last number of his Journal of Art, that is, in his seventy-seventh year said one day to a girl of fourteen, "if you were but as good as your brother." Well, she replied, with something of a bashful sullenness, "I don't care, you would not be so fond of me if I was." This coincidence between that aged poet and the child just emerging from childhood—laugh not reader—Goethe himself would be delighted to be told of it—might suggest many reflections on the waywardness of the heart, and the perverse nature of affection. What humiliating experience.

(COMMUNICATIONS.)

MARYSVILLE, November 9th 1857.

EDITOR GLEANER:—It is with great pleasure to me, to communicate to you the following:

Pursuant to a call in the Marysville Papers, many of our co-religionists residing at this place, assembled yesterday in the rooms of the M. H. Benevolent Society, and organised a Congregation by the name of, "Bnei Beris" whose principal object it is, to maintain our holy Religion, and the erection of a Synagogue. The laws ruling and guiding the same, have been adopted, and the following officers elected:

Mr. Jacob Levy,	President
" E. A. Kusel,	Vice-President
" M. Marcuse,	Treasurer
" A. Englander,	Secretary
" B. Cohn,	
" E. Katzentein,	Trustees.
" L. Keller,	

As the number of our co-religionists at this place, is rather small, consequently we are not able to succeed in our undertaking without assistance; therefore Committee's were appointed to call on every charitable person for aid, without distinction of creed, as we adhere to the principles of the Scripture, "Have we not all one father? has not one God created us?" Malachias 2, 10. And thus, with the guidance of God, we do hope and wish, that our enterprise will be crowned with success.

Respectfully yours

A. ENGLANDER,
Secretary Congregation Bnei Beris.

EDITOR GLEANER:—In accordance with your remark in your edition of Oct. 23 1857, that the wrongs done by our government to their Jewish citizens in the Swiss treaty, have been taken up by our Eastern Press, I find the following in the "Occident" of September, pag. 295.

"If our friends mean to undertake any thing seriously, they ought to get up all over the country memorials addressed to the President and Senate of the United States, asking them to abrogate the treaty in question, unless the restrictive clause be struck out." Nowair! Through your valuable paper you are enabled to enlighten our Jewish brethren on the subject, as well as publishing in the same a form of a memorial, to be got up among our co-religionists, and then forwarded with as many signatures, as there can be got, to you, or any Committee appointed, for this purpose, who will send it on to our Representatives in Washington.—Those far my proposition."

While writing the foregoing, I just recollect, that I meet with success in defending a similar cause; I am alluding to the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Johnson of this State, for the year 1857, and if you compare th one, with that one of last year, you will find the differences to the satisfaction of our creed. Several years ago I addressed Gov. Bigler on account of a calling on a Christian people in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, he wrote to me a very polite and flattering answer, and gave his next Proclamation for the same cause, in quite an other shape; it is the same with our present governor, I undertook to write to him last year on the subject of a similar nature, the consequences of which can be seen in his present year's proclamation, and such must be the case everywhere, where the Government is in the hands of such enlightened men, as California can boast of them, men who are true to their country, and its condition—Equality and Liberty our Motto!

Very respectfully yours
A. ENGLANDER.

*We have given our opinion on the subject in Gleaner 43 p. 339. We are glad to see that the Zeitung des Judenthums likewise treats the subject with becoming dignity, without having recourse to popular clamor.—Ed. Gleaner.

GOETHENBURG. (Sweden) Peace and harmony reigns in the congregation; the beneficence of its members is extended to Jew and Gentile. The service in the synagogue is performed partly in Hebrew, partly in the vernacular; the psalms and hymns are chanted in Swedish, under the accompaniment of the organ. Even Gentile visitors feel impressed with the service. The observance of the Sabbath, becomes more frequent; and the people experience it a "delight;" this is especially the case in the precincts of the house, where the pious sense of the housewife allows not the spirit of worldliness to encroach on that day. Dr. Wolff, formerly Rabbi of Culm, exerts a beneficial influence in the congregation, who in turn, give him every support.

GLOGAU [Silesia]. The old burial ground of the congregation, belonging to the territory purchased by the railroad company, the bodies had to be removed to a new plot purchased lately. The translocation and the expenses were defrayed by the railroad-company. The congregational school is sparingly frequented; and the children that do visit it, are very young.

AUSTRIA. The higher courts have decided, that Jews are not allowed to be proprietors of Real Estate. The Pesth-Ofen Chamber of Trade and Commerce is seriously advocating the cause in favor of the Jews on religious and political grounds as the prohibition must lead to a depreciation of property, and because it was unchristian to deprive them of the privilege.

POPULAR POISON. When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced in that organ; and next, inflammation of the delicate coats of this part, and sometimes gangrene. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and, if taken in large quantities, cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficulty of breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered, till too late for relief.

HEsse. In the duchy of Hesse are about 20 synagogues, and as many schools. They, however, contain but a small number of members. These congregations know to appreciate their teachers, and try to render their situations as agreeable as possible. Rabbi Regosen, who, as among other denominations, is the president of the Vorsteheramt [committee of management of the synagogues of the duchy] has rendered himself meritorious in the cause of education.

According to law, the Hazan is subordinate under the parnass (manager); if, however, the reader is at the same time teacher, which is mostly the case in the duchy, he is amenable only to the Vorsteheramt. By this regulation many unpleasant collisions are avoided.

As to temporal affairs, the Jews are tolerably well off; and with regard to religion, they belong to neither extreme, which to those who know our state, means, they mind their business, and care for neither progress, nor stablism.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian law does not interfere with changes of confessions (we carefully avoid the name of conversions which is too often misused.) *Lately a couple was married in the synagogue of Gutsstadt, of which the bride formerly professed Christianity.*

SILESIA. At the industrial exhibition of Breslau, the Jewish manufacturers figured prominently.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

California, Oregon and
Washington Territories,
SANDWICH ISLANDS AND
MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK.

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Hosiery, Gloves.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Furnishing Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Millinery Goods.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Ribbons.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Flowers, Feathers.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Yankee Notions.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Perfumery.

HUGHES & WALLACE, Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—

J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;

Marshall's Linen Threads.

105 AND 107

Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. S. LEVY & D. WOLF.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. SELIG,

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.

HAVE A WAY ON HAND A LARGE AND

excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VIAL.

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to

those who once honored them with their confidence.

They also have on hand home cured SMOKED AND

SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSAGES of

all kinds.

They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most

punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER

BANKING.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
AND
BANKING COMPANY,**
OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the AMERICo EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West. UNITED EXPRESS CO., East and West. HARNDEN EXPRESS CO., South and West. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., North and Canada East. AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY, England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.
LOUIS MOLANE, J.
General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department.

ft 18

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,**
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA,
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND
Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT," of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for correctness, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, August, 1855.

M'KEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,
and in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS !!

Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE
their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be accommodated with these requirements.

**BOYSEN & BROTHERS,
HATTERS,**
No. 159 Kearny street,
(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

**J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS AND CAPS,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street,
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Pillases, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to.

se4

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff's street,
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GENUINE MEERCHAUM PIPES,

A. WASSERMANN CO.

No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.

IMPORTERS of German and French

DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS

GENUINE AND IMITATION

MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial
Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Bentick & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
Shoes and Gaiters.

STATIONERY.

GOLD PENS.

NOISY CARRIER'S 122 LONG WHARF, second house
above Leidesdorff street, or a few doors below Mont-

gomery street.

GOLD PENS—

Silver short, extra cases, retail at \$2.00 each

GOLD ENGRAVING PENS—

Silver extra cases, retail at \$3.00 each

GOLD DOUBLE ENGRAVING PENS—

Silver double extra cases, retail at \$4.00 each

GOLD MAMMOTH PENS—

and holders, with boxes, retail at \$5.00 each

GOLD CASES AND PENS—

Short extra, retail at \$6.50 each

GOLD No. 2, 4, 6 BROWN'S PENS—

alone, retail at \$1.00 each

GOLD ENGRAVING BROWN'S PENS—

alone, retail at \$1.50 each

GOLD No. 2 MAMMOTH PEN—

alone, retail at \$3.00 each

je 26 CHARLES P. KIMBALL, President.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Cheapest Brands
OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Floride Cabanas, Partagay Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

M. DUKES,
Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Imported Segras & Tobacco,

No. 116 Battery Street,
Corner Battery and Washington.

DR. G. H. HOIT,
MEDICAL OFFICE,
Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—en
trance on Dupont.

נורוּת

הנה דב והחוויות פילוחו של איזבל בוי על אופנת ימי
ובקארטוי אשר הוא יותר מכך מושג עשר שנים היינו
מול נאר נרע נרע ללב כוכבי סדרינגן ונס לכס אופנה
שר מה התייחסות איזבל גנדים. והחוט יערו כי איזבל
דר גרגל אונגו—לוואת כוכבר בא לזרה צהוב איזבל בוי
אשר צירטנו, לזרה צהוב כבש, וכבריניה חסיד כוכב איזבל
לכלה רזון בכרכור, קדרת הילוי איזבל קוקרטם דלי על
איזבל בוי.

הארטסן :

J. S. ROTCHILD ; 282, JACKSON ST

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Return of Mr. S. Levy
FROM OREGON.**

MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of
Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six
months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists
to a considerable degree, has again returned to San
Francisco, and recommends himself as כוהן to his former
friends in this city and in the country.

now 6.

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836—EMPOWERED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000

Special Fund, (invested in this country
to meet losses.) \$150,000.

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Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.

ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

DRY GOODS.

U. DINKELSPIEL.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBERG,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

No. 5, Custom House Block.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.

INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious

Instruction of our Children, under the su-

perintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for chil-

dren of both sexes. It is kept at

No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)

SCHOOL HOURS:

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

The School is free to all. Only those who

are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,

—AND—

THE DEBORAH, IN GERMAN,

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY

Drs. Wise and Lilenthal, of Cincinnati. The above

periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the

price of \$3 per year, for the Israelite, and \$4 for both, in one

wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the Weekly Gleaner

ap3 San Francisco.

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Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, JEL-
LIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls
and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,

with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary

Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the

shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient

warranty of the superiority of his productions.

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Paper Hangings and Carpets

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THE WEEKLY GLEANER

35³

STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked
NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf.
 Has a nice assortm. nt, all wth Roman letters. J.C.26

I. DELENGHI,
 Importer and wholesale Dealer
 IN
 Diamonds,
 Jewelry,
 Gold Pe Silver and Plated Ware,
 Watches,
 Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,
 Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
 No. 5, Custom House Block.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
 FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
 Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
 Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
 No. 81 California St.,
 One door from the Corner of Battery,
 A. GODCHAUX, SAN FRANCISCO.

EAGLE HAT STORE
 FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
 AT THE LATE
 STATE FAIR;
 BY
COLLINS & TIFFANY,

WHO invite the public to their well known establishment at
 No. 171 Washington Street,
 (Late of 167 Commercial street.)
 They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
 HATS made to order. Oct 30-1m

WINES AND LIQUORS

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN
 and domestic liquors, have constantly on hand a very large stock in the liquor line, which they will sell on as good terms as any house in the State.
 We pay particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of domestic Liquors, and would especially recommend our
 Fine old Bourbon, Magnolia and Peach brands of Whisky; very old New Jersey Cider Brandy, and Virginia Peach Brandy, as not being equalled by any Liquors of the kind in the country.
 1000 packages New York and Philadelphia Brandy, Whisky and Gin.
 200 casks fine Champagne Cognac.
 150 packages Jones Brandy.

—ALSO—
 In bond and store, the following kinds of Fine old French Brandy: Otar, Dupey & Co., of the vintages of 1826, 1836 and 1846—warrau ted. Sazer vintages. Jules Robin & Co.—very old. Biscuit, Tricope & Co.—1825. Maret & Co.—dark and pale. Les Vignerons Unis. G. V. Bernard & Co. Chas. Bevere & Co.

—ALSO—
 In bond and store, the following favorite brands of Gin, viz: Swan, Imperial, Eagle. St. Nicholas, Grapeleaf and Steamboat. Pure London Old Tom Gin.

Scotch and Irish Whisky.

—WINES.—
 PORT—London Dock, Crown, Burgundy and Loubat's in eighth and quarter casks. SHERB.—Harmony & Nephews—Duff Gordon and Evans' in bottles and casks, very old. MADEIRA—Old East India Madeira Wine, in cases. CHAMPAGNE—Of the following well-known brands, at Agent's rates, viz: MAX SUAINE & CO., PIPER HEIDSICK, CHARLES HEIDSICK, and SCHREIDER.

—ALSO—
 Sparkling and Still Hock; Santerne and Claret; Schnapps and Club House Gin; English and Scotch Ale and Porter, in cases and cans.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
 For California and Oregon, of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, consisting of SPARKLING AND DRY CATAWBA; SPARKLING ISABELLA; LONGWORTH'S LADIES Wine.

All persons who wish a supply of pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors on favorable terms, are requested to call and examine our stock.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.
 69 Front street, between Sac. and Uala.
 San Francisco au21-tf

AUCTION HOUSES.

AARON VAN VLECK,
 AUCTIONEER,
 SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
 Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays. ap3

T. J. L. SMILY, GHO. W. SMILEY.
 SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SATURDAYS, BLANKETS. ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, HENRY GREGORY.
 NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.
 SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

REGULAR SALES by Catalogue,
 —OF—
 BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
 LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
 DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
 ap3 LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS..... TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
 AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

R. D. W. DAVIS.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
 IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
 —DEALER IN—
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS,
 CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS,
 GLASSES, &c. &c.

171 Washington Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs.) SAN FRANCISCO

Having just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles and patterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.

ROBERT JOSEPHI.

—N. B.—No business connection with J. S. Josephi. oct 2-8m

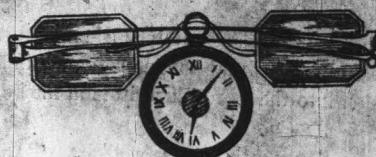
JAMES HAYES,
 MANUFACTURER
 AND
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 IN
 MARBLE
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MARBLE MONUMENT.
 Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
 No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,
 WATCH MAKER
 AND
 MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
 (THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF
 Fine Watches and Jewelry,
 Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED. Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California. Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
 Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN
 WATCHES,
 JEWELRY,
 DIAMONDS,
 GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
 CLOCKS, Tools, Watch Materials,
 Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

No. 195 Montgomery street, corner of Jackson. Jel2 San Francisco.

M. M. LEWIS,
 Pioneer
 WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
 No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house. Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block. may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
 IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
 SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware. QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND. Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

—
 PERSONS in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb28

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
 WATCH MAKERS,
 AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices.

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AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAURENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S
 COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—
 AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR

HOTELS, SALOONS AND BOARDING

Goldsmith House,
 No. 109 Sacramento Street,
 Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city. feb18-tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,
 CORNER OF
 Battery and Commercial Streets
 SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
 PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
 WINES AND LIQUORS,
 161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHESTER
 Strictly
 ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
 No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rasette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. Jel2

KOSHER MEAT.
 C. Y. ABRAHAM,
 BUTCHER.
 JACKSON st., between Kearny and Dupont
 In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.
 SAN FRANCISCO,
 Recommends to his former Customers and the public his
 assorment of PRIME MEAT.
 Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

CHESTER
 The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—
 LEVI & WOLFE
 Y. ABRAHAMS,
 M. BECK
 M. HAYMAN,
 L. GOLDSMITH.

DENTISTRY.

A Card.
 Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,
 DENTIST,
 AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work.

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of \$2000.
 THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

Jo24 R. ASHIM. 118 Sacramento street.

JAMES H. WINGATE, & CO.
 SUCCESSION TO WINGATE AND MASSEY.
 UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER. No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins. Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.
 N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE,
 161 Sacramento street, south side,
 Office of Coronet and City Sexton. ap3

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

THE FAMILY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children, *viz.* Wednesday from 3½ P.M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M. Tuesday from 3½ P.M.

TABLE MANNERS.

LITTLE FOLKS, ARE YOU POLITE AT YOUR MEALS?

In silence I must take my seat,
And give God thanks before I eat;
Must for my food in patience wait
Till I am asked to hand my plate.
I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout,
Nor move my chair or plate about;
With knife, or fork, or napkin ring,
I must not play—nor must I sing;
I must not speak a useless word,
For children must be seen—not heard
I must not talk about my food,
Nor fret if I do not think it good;
My mouth with food I must not crowd,
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud
Must turn my head to cough or sneeze,
And when I ask, say: "If you please!"
The table-cloth I must not spoil,
Nor with my food my fingers soil;
Must keep my seat when I am done
Nor round the table sport or run;
When told to rise, then I must put
My chair away, with noiseless foot,
And lift my heart to God above
In praise for all his wondrous love.

THE WIFE.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which woman sustains the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be a comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abide with unshaking firmness the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around it with caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere pendant and ornament of man in his happiest hours, should be his solace when smitten by sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

Warning

(TO CHILDREN AND PARENTS.)

Some people and children are fond of telling sad stories; they will be glad to pick them up in the streets, at their neighbors, and at school; and they will be so full of them, that they will tell them to the first person they meet. And telling such sad stories, will be quite a treat for them. They will even do more; they will add to what they have heard, and thus tell big stories. My dear children, you must not do so; if you hear of some sad affair that has taken place, do not afflict other people, and if they are to know it, you need not be the messenger of evil, let other

people do it. And as to telling more than is true, this certainly is sinful, very sinful. "A lying tongue is an abomination unto the Lord," is written in the book of Proverbs.

But some time it is well for children to tell to others of misfortunes that have happened; it is, when they do so to warn their young friends against getting likewise into trouble; and this I am going to do now. I shall not detain you long; because I do not want to make you feel sad. It is a sad affair to hear of a lovely girl leaving her home for school well and healthy; and then playing hastily and merrily during recess, and, all at once, to feel the ground moving beneath her, and to sink in a cold well, to be covered with mud, planks, and to have to be taken out almost or quite dead—that such has happened since I wrote for you last, you well know. The little girl played on a spot where there was a cistern underneath. It was covered, but not firm enough to bear them, it gave way, and four little girls went down with the planks, bricks and sand into the water. Three were saved, but they are very much hurt; but the fourth, thirteen years old, ended her earthly existence in the well—she was the only child of a widowed mother—

Beloved children! never play where you may get into trouble; never play in the middle of the street, never near rivers or wells—I must, at the same time, warn you against playing with dangerous implements, as pins, needles, knives, swords and pistols. An most shocking accident happened lately to a young man wholevelled, in fun, a pistol at his bride. Lastly, avoid playing near the stove, and keep your little brothers and sisters away from the fire place.

The wise are timid, and turn away from evil; but the fool is confident, and gives himself a loose.—Proverbs.

Table Manners.

Avoid all display of greediness. Do not take large mouthfuls but eat slowly. It was formerly esteemed a matter of propriety for each individual to delay the commencement of his meal till all were helped; but as this introduces astiff formality, and moreover causes the food to get cold before it is eaten, it is now considered proper for a person to begin to eat not the instant he is helped still as soon as good sense tells that he will not finish before others are half through. Avoid putting food into your mouth with your knife: it is very rude to make a show of your knife, and help yourself to salt only with the salt-spoon. Eat with the least possible noise of the lips and teeth. Some children eat with a noise as if they were so fond of their food as to kiss it; they smack in eating: such eaters are very unpleasant neighbors. Never help yourself from any dish with your own knife and fork, but apply to the person who is nearest, or whom undertakes to distribute its contents. If you are called upon to help any person, never disgust him by overloading his plate. If asked to take wine you may decline, saying, "I'll thank you to excuse me," or you may ask to be permitted to take water instead of wine. Awkward positions, restlessness, picking of the teeth, absence of mind, inattention to the remarks or wants of those around you, are gross breaches of good manners. Before coming to the table, take care that your toilet is finished. There is no disgrace in a good appetite; but even in satisfying it, we should habitually cultivate an air and manner which may assert the dignity of human nature, and discriminate between intellectual and moral beings and mere

animals and this we can show by no better method than by returning thanks to the giver of all good, by saying grace before and after our meals. The strict observance of this at table will have a tendency to produce excellent results.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

While Octavius was at Samos, after the famous battle of Actium, which made him master of the world, he held a council, in order to try the prisoners who had been engaged in Antony's party. Among the rest was brought before him Metellus, an old man oppressed with infirmities and ill fortune, whose son sat as one of the judges. At first, the son did not recognize the father. At length, however, having recollecting his features, the generous youth, instead of being ashamed to own him, ran to embrace the old man and cried bitterly. Then returning towards the tribunal, "Cæsar," said he, "My father has been your enemy, and I your officer; he deserves to be punished, and I to be rewarded. The favor I desire of you is, either to save him on my account, or order me to be put to death with him. As was to be expected, all the judges were touched with pity at this affecting scene; and Octavius himself, relenting, granted to old Metellus his life and liberty.

Answers to the Enigmas in our last number.

The answer to the last is:

Eye, by Master Trout; of the: the second letter O.

THE TRAGEDY OF RUE DE LA HARPE.

A WARNING.

In the Rue de la Harpe, at Paris, which is a long dismal ancient street in the faubourg of St. Marcell, is a space or gap in the line of building, upon which formerly stood two dwelling-houses instead of which now stands a melancholy memorial, signifying that upon this spot no human habitation shall ever be erected, no human being ever must reside.

Curiosity will of course be greatly excited to ascertain what it was that rendered this devoted spot so obnoxious to humanity, and yet so interesting to history.

Two attached and opulent neighbors, residing in some province, not very remote from the French capital, having occasion to go to town on certain money transactions, agreed to travel thence and to return together, which was to be done with as much expedition as possible. They were, I believe, on foot, a very common way even at present, for persons of much respectability to travel in France, and were attended, as most pedestrians are, by a faithful dog.

Upon their arrival at the Rue de la Harpe, they stepped into the shop of a perukeur to be shaved, before they would proceed on their business, or enter into the more fashionable streets. So limited was their time, and so peremptory was their return, that the first man who was shaved, proposed to his companion, that while he was undergoing the operation of the razor, he who was already shorn would run to execute a small commission in the neighbourhood, promising that he would be back before the other was ready to move. For this purpose he left the shop door of the barber.

On returning, to his great surprise and vexation, he was informed that his friend was gone but as the dog, which was the dog of the absentee, was sitting outside the door, the other presumed he was only gone out for a moment, perhaps in pursuit of him; so, expecting him back every moment, he chatted to the barber whilst he watched his return.

Such a considerable time elapsed, that the stranger now became quite impatient; he went in and out, up and down the street: still

the dog remained stationed at the door. "Did he leave no message?" "No;" all the barber knew was, "that when he was shaved he went away." "It was very odd."

The dog remaining stationed at the door was to the traveller conclusive evidence that his master was not far off; he went in and out, up and down the street again. Still no sign of him whatever.

Impatience now became alarm; alarm sympathetic. The poor animal exhibited marks of restlessness in yelps and howlings, which so affected the sensibility of the stranger, that he threw out some insinuations not much to the credit of Monsieur, an altercation ensued, and the traveller was indignantly ordered by the perukeur to quit his boutique.

Upon quitting the shop he found it impossible to remove the dog from the door. No whistling, no calling, no patting would do, stir he would not.

In his agony this afflicted man raised a crowd about the door, to whom he told his lamentable story. The dog became an object of universal interest, and of close attention. He shivered and howled, but no seduction, no caressing, no experiment, could make him desert his post.

By some of the populace it was proposed to send for the police, others proposed a remedy more summary, namely, to force in and search the house, which was immediately done. The crowd burst in, every apartment was searched, but in vain. There was no trace whatever of the countryman.

During this investigation, the dog still remained sentinel at the shop door, which was bolted within to keep out the crowd, which was immense outside.

After fruitless search and much altercation the barber, who had prevailed upon those who had forced in to quit his house, came to the door and was haranguing the populace, declaiming solemnly his innocence, when the dog suddenly sprang upon him, and flew at his throat with such a terrific exasperation, that his victim fainted, and was with the greatest difficulty rescued from being torn to pieces.

The dog seemed in a state of intellectual agony and fury.

It was now proposed to give the animal his way, to see what course he would pursue. The moment he was left loose he flew through the shop, and darted down stairs into a dark cellar, where he set up the most dismal lamentation.

Lights being procured, an aperture was discovered in the wall communicating to the next house, which was immediately surrounded, and in the cellar whereof was found the body of the unfortunate man who had been missing. The person who kept this shop was a patissier, or pastry-cook.—

It is unnecessary to say those miscreants were brought to trial and executed. The facts that appeared upon that trial, and afterwards upon confession, were these:—

Those incautious travellers, whilst in the shop of this fiend unhappily talked of the money they had about them, and the wretch who was a robber and a murderer by profession, as soon as the one turned his back, drew his razor across the throat of the other and plundered him.

The remainder of the story is almost too horrible for human ears, but is not upon that account the less credible.

This case being of so terrible a nature, it was made part of the sentence of the law, that besides the execution of those monsters upon the rack, the houses in which they lived, and in which these infernal deeds were perpetrated, should be pulled down, and that the spot on which they stood should be marked out to posterity with horror and with execration.

Buffon, Animal Biography.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THE GLEANER.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.